

The Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

VOLUME XLIV--NUMBER 85.

THE COMBINE WON.

Mr. Goff's Name Was Not Presented to the Caucus

FOR HOUSE POSTMASTERSHIP

Diving to the Powerful Combination on the Slate.

WEST VIRGINIA WAS TOO LATE

In the Field to Make Any Impression Against the Stone Wall Organization. The State May Get Some Minor Offices. Congressman Dayton Presents Speaker Reed With a West Virginia Laurel Root Gavel—An Anonymous Admirer Sends Senator Elkins a Beautiful Silk Flag on Which is Inscribed "West Virginia's First Seer, Sage and Statesman"—West Virginia Visitors at the Capital—President's Message Will Not Be Sent to Congress Until To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Charles Goff, West Virginia's candidate for postmaster of the house, was not brought before the caucus. When it was seen that the combine was a fixed fact and too strong to be broken, the West Virginia delegation determined not to run against a stone wall and Goff was in accord with this policy. He had done the best that could be done against the most powerful combination ever seen here. The delegation in the house and Senator Elkins had given him an earnest support and nothing could be gained by going further on a losing line. If the state had gone in earlier she might have won, but in that case she would have had to have been in the combine.

McElroy, who gets the postoffice plum, is from Pomeroy, Ohio. There is much curious interest to see whether such states as West Virginia, recently come out of the Democratic wilderness, will be recognized in the distribution of the minor places. It is given out that they are all promised as part of the compact. The latest word from headquarters is that Indiana gets fourteen appointments and that Massachusetts will be given "four places and four pages." The alleged patronage average less than one to each member. Congressman Danford, of the "over the river" district, and Burton, of Cleveland, are two Ohio members who refused to go with their delegation into the combine.

Among the pleasing incidents that transpired in advance of the caucus opening, was the presentation to the prospective speaker by Congressman Dayton of a handsome gavel constructed of a West Virginia laurel root, grown on the line of the Davis-Elkins railway in the Second district. The ceremony took place in the private rooms at the rear of the house chamber.

"From an admirer," is upon the card attached to a beautiful silk flag, which bears on red, white and blue stars, the inscription: "Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia's first seer, sage and statesman." The stars on the flag are handsomely embroidered, also on both sides of the field. The flag is surrounded by a gilt eagle. The donor sent the flag anonymously to the senate with the request it be allotted to Senator Elkins to-morrow. Mr. Elkins appreciated the gift, but is too modest to permit the flag to fly from his desk in the senate.

Chairman Dawson, of the Republican state committee, is here to see West Virginia's solid house delegation sworn in. Mr. Duckwall, of Morgan county, is looking after the reading clerkship of the house. He has tried his voice in the hall and the walls gave forth a satisfactory reply. There may be a reading contest among the aspirants. Editor Eide, of the Buckhannon News, Editor Bee, of the West Union Record, Editor Smith, of the Martinsburg Herald and Editor Burchinal, of the Mountaineer, are among the West Virginia visitors. Will Rapp is also here.

John D. Hewitt, of Bramwell, one of the leading coal operators and huxting capitalists of the Third district, spent a few hours here yesterday. Charles Burdett Hart and Major Ram Stahler are looking into the Wheeling and of the Ohio river improvement. Congressmen Huling and Dwyer are established at Willards, Miller is at the National, and Dayton has gone to his sleeping.

Senator Elkins is getting settled in a handsome house at No. 157 Rhode Island avenue.

AN UNUSUAL SPECTACLE

Will Be Presented to Congress by Congressman McElroy's Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Lawrence McElroy, of Chicago, who held a seat in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and was chairman of the committee on labor in the last Congress, will furnish to the house the unusual spectacle of a member making a voluntary relinquishment of the seat to which he holds the certificate.

As soon as he is able to secure recognition from the speaker, Mr. McElroy will make a statement to the house to the effect that he thinks that his Republican opponent, Mr. Hugh T. Helms, is entitled to the seat, and that he (McElroy) waives all claims thereto. This step will make it possible for the committee on elections, as soon as it is organized, to report in favor of seating Mr. Helms, and will relieve that gentleman of the necessity of making a contest before the committee. Mr. Helms, who will succeed Mr. McElroy, is a son of Hon. W. W. Helms, who was secretary of war under President Grant.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Will Not Be Sent to Congress Until To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first week of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which convenes at noon to-morrow, promises nothing at either end of the capital in the way of actual legislation. The time before the Christmas holidays is usually devoted to preliminary matters, and the work of the session does not begin until after the recess. The new Congress will probably not be an exception to this rule. The senate proceedings may be collected by an attempt at reorganization, but in the house nothing can be done until the committees are appointed. Speakers-elect Reed says that the committee will not be announced this week with, perhaps, a single exception, the committee on rules. This committee for minutes the rules which are to govern the house during its sessions and it is customary for the speaker to name it

during the first week in order that it can immediately begin its labors.

While it is believed that the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, over which Mr. Reed presided, will be reported for the guidance of the present house, it is understood that a few changes will be made as a result of experience which are designed to still further improve the house machinery and the facilitation of public business.

To-morrow Mr. Kerr, clerk of the last house, will call the house to order. After the roll call, the election of the officers nominated by the Republican caucus Saturday night will occur, and as soon as Mr. Reed is formally installed as speaker, the drawing of seats, which is known as the Congressional "raffle" will follow. This is a somewhat tedious but amusing affair and will occupy the remainder of the afternoon. The reading of the President's message will come Tuesday and at its conclusion the house will probably adjourn until Thursday, and on convening Thursday adjourn immediately until Monday. These adjournments will continue probably until the committees are announced. This is the programme, but the unexpected might occur, as it often does in the house, if some aspiring member should introduce a sensational resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

SENATE FORECAST

Nothing Interesting Promised Unless Republicans Try to Reorganize the Body.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—It is not probable that the first week of Congress will witness much serious effort at legislative work in the senate. If anything should be accomplished beyond the receipt of the President's message and of the recess nominations and the introduction of bills, the session would be an exception in the history of the senate.

In view of the fact that the message will not be received until Tuesday, the proceedings of Monday will consist in the swearing in of the newly elected members who may be present and the appointment of a committee to wait for the President's message. This session will probably not continue beyond 1 o'clock, when the Republicans will meet in caucus. The message will be read on Tuesday, and the brief sessions of Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted largely to the introduction of bills, of which there will be several hundred.

Following precedents, the senate will adjourn on Thursday until the following Monday. One or two brief executive sessions for the reference of nominations are also among the probabilities for the week.

If the Republicans decide upon an effort to reorganize, as is now generally conceded, the Democrats will follow with a conference on Tuesday or Wednesday, at which they probably will decide upon a course of action. It now appears probable that all three parties will place candidates for president pro tem in the field, and in that event the week will be enlivened somewhat by a triangular contest for this and other offices of the senate.

SILVER SENATORS' SCHEME

Arriving at New York From Mediterranean Ports—Vessel in Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Anchor line steamer California, which arrived this morning from Mediterranean ports with 500 steerage passengers embarked at Naples, has one case of smallpox on board, a woman aged nineteen years. The steamer was detained at quarantine and the patient transferred to the reception hospital.

On arrival at quarantine, Health Officer Doty boarded the steamer and made a careful examination of the history of the case and also as to the steamer's sanitary condition. The patient was removed this forenoon to the reception hospital. The steerage passengers were all vaccinated on Sunday night. Dr. Doty made a careful examination of the arms of the steerage passengers and all that were found not sufficiently protected will be re-vaccinated. About 125 persons were vaccinated this afternoon, and the remainder will be examined and vaccinated to-morrow morning.

The patient, Carmela Carrizosa, was located in the after-sterge, where contained passengers composed entirely of women and children. All these passengers found not protected by vaccination will be re-vaccinated and transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The protected passengers will be allowed to proceed with the steamer, which will be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned before being permitted to proceed to the city. The steamer will be released probably to-morrow afternoon. The California is an old Anchor line steamer and has been engaged in the company's Mediterranean trade for many years.

Dr. Doty when seen this evening in reference to the cause of smallpox, stated that after a careful examination of the matter he was of the opinion that there was no danger of the spread of the disease.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

H. H. Holmes, the multi-murderer, was refused a new trial on Saturday and sentenced to death.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, senior bishop of the African M. E. church, died at his home in Baltimore, on Saturday.

Captain H. H. Tatem, for twenty-three years auditor of the Cincinnati Southern railway, died last night at Cincinnati, aged fifty-five.

A congress on Africa under the patronage of the Stewart Missionary Society for Africa will be held in the auditorium on the Atlanta exposition grounds from December 12th to the 16th.

On Tuesday special trains leave Cincinnati over the Queen & Crescent carrying the military and excursionists to Atlanta, where Ohio day will be celebrated Wednesday, and Cincinnati day Thursday. There is great disappointment because Governor McKinley finds it impossible to go. He is busy preparing to turn the state government over to Governor-elect Bushnell next month.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S RIVAL

West Creek, Is Within Sight of the Dome of Colorado's Capital.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—The career of Cripple Creek may be repeated, and possibly eclipsed, by West Creek, which is within fifty miles of Denver, and almost in sight of the dome of the capital. Great activity now prevails among the miners and prospectors and town site boomers.

Two stage lines are kept busy between Rockham Park and West Creek, and one between Platte station and the camp. Two towns, Tyler and Pemberton, have been established, and there are nearly 1,000 people at the camp.

POWERS AT ODDS

In Regard to Concert of Action Against the Sultan

FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS

The Introduction of Guardships Into the Dardanelles

IS TEMPORARILY RELINQUISHED

It is Claimed That a Naval Demonstration at This Time Would Infringe the Pan-Islamic of the Turks and Provoke Serious Outbreaks—The Withdrawal of Great Britain's Demands at the Verge of a Crisis Has Had a Bad Effect—Armenians Attack Mussulmans, Burn Government Buildings and Pillage Villages. The State of Affairs is Very Disquieting.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, via SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 30.—It has not yet been conclusively developed here what is to be the effect on the disordered state of the empire of the relinquishment temporarily, at least, of the purposes of the powers to introduce additional guardships into the Dardanelles for the protection of foreigners in the domains of the sultan. The ordering back to Salonica bay of the British gunboat Dryad which had been ordered up to the Dardanelles at the request of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, in anticipation of the proposed granting of the firman by the sultan for warships on the ground that the proposed action would do more harm than good by inflaming the fanaticism of the Turks against foreigners on account of the supposed affront to the sultan of what would, in effect, have amounted to a naval demonstration against Constantinople.

The effect of the abandonment of its purpose by Great Britain on the situation in Turkey is awaited with anxiety and great interest. The question of guardships seems at a stand still for the present, though the threat of Sir Philip Currie to renew his purpose unless foreigners should be exempt from outrage is still open.

Undoubtedly one effect of the ordering back of the Dryad to Salonica is that the belief in the often-alleged concert of the powers in their attitude toward Turkey is waning. The sultan is known to have been skeptical as to this concert for some time past and it is said he has based his long continued opposition to Great Britain's demands upon a belief that no such concert existed, or that it would not endure for any length of time. This belief cannot but have been in part confirmed by Great Britain's withdrawal of her demands after it had been so strenuously pressed to the very verge of a crisis. Whether Great Britain is influenced by the alleged danger to foreigners from fanatic Turks which would ensue upon the proposed demonstration, or whether she has learned to doubt the approval of her action which might be accorded by the other powers, is therefore a question which is discussed on both sides.

United States Minister A. W. Terrell has received from Aintab, on the southern slopes of Mount Taurus, a dispatch which states that the American missionaries there are safe and were unharmed in the recent massacre, and have not required the services of special guards.

Reports of a fanatical outbreak in Casarea have created anxiety as to the safety of the American mission there and Minister Terrell has wired an inquiry, to which an answer is still awaited. The non-arrival of private letters from Kharput and Sivias also has a disquieting effect.

Official dispatches describe a small conflict in Zilica, in the vilayet of Sivias, in which four Mussulmans and five Armenians were killed, and another at Enderlin, where Armenian rebels attacked the town, burned the government buildings and pillaged the Mussulman villages in the vicinity of Pias. Troops have been sent to repress the outbreak.

It is stated that the American admiral at Smyrna recently asked permission to bring an iron-clad here to visit the sultan, but permission was refused.

ARMENIANS' REVENGE

They Attack the Mussulmans, Killing a Number and Sacking a Palace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Zilo, at Sivias, having closed their shops and fired on the Mussulmans, killing one of them, an affray occurred during which four Mussulmans, two soldiers and five Armenians were killed. The necessary measures were taken to restore order."

"The Armenian revolutionists attacked the district of Enderlin, burned the palace of the governor and pillaged the neighboring Mussulman villages. Troops were sent out for the repression of these disorders."

CRISIS APPROACHING

In Turkish Affairs—Germany Ready to Play the "Honest Broker."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says:

The crisis is again getting serious. The old Turkey party threatens to bring about a revolution if the sultan gives way. Russian and anti-English influences at the Yildiz Kiosk are increasing.

The sultan has given the title of pasha to Hassan Unur, a well known Anglophobe writer and has also accorded decorations to a number of Russian notabilities.

The antagonism between the grand vizier and Sir Philip Currie is increasing, while Germany is profiting by her good relations with the powers to play the part of the "honest broker."

AN ARAB REVOLT

Against the Sultan of Turkey—Significance of the Outbreak.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A letter from Aden, Arabia, dated November 20, gives details of the Arabian revolt against the sultan in Yemen, the coffee growing district in southwestern Arabia. The importance of the outbreak lies in its proximity to Mecca. The loss to the sultan of the Muscatin Holy City would probably mean his deposition. Hence the strenuous official denials which have been made of the existence of the rebellion.

So far the revolt has been confined to the district around Khumar, two days' journey from Sanaa, the capital of Yemen. The rebels number 45,000 Arabs, armed with Martini and Snayder rifles, and led by Sayyid, a pretender to the Imamship of the whole Yemen country, who wields a great influence and

surprisingly collects tribute or taxes from all Arab tribes under Turkish rule. Six thousand Turkish troops recently arrived at Sanaa from Constantinople, and were distributed among the garrisons in the Khumar district.

The rebels had already captured, after severe fighting great bloodshed, two Turkish forts at Khumar and Balbuda. In the latter 300 Turks were killed. The garrison fled to Maamur and begged the twenty-five shells there to help to recapture Balbuda. The shells refused and were taken to Sanaa and imprisoned.

The telegraph is constantly cut, and Sayyid, the pretender, burns the letters and presents which the sultan sends.

FIRED ON A STEAMER.

The Provocative of the Turks in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News says:

"Many British captains are complaining of the provocative attitude of the Turks in the Dardanelles. Captain Noble, of the steamship Loch Rannoch, says that a few days ago he arrived at Chanak, in the Dardanelles, four minutes after sundown. He observed that the shore on either side of him was lined with troops under canvas. Field cannon only partially masked were placed at close stages along the embankment.

"Two blank shots, one from each shore, were fired at the Loch Rannoch. Thinking that this was done in the course of military manoeuvres Captain Noble paid no attention, when three shells were fired, one of them coming within a yard of Captain Noble's head.

"The head of the Dardanelles is covered with torpedoes, to the great anxiety of merchantmen. One exploded recently and nearly wrecked a French vessel."

The American missionaries at Kharput, Bitlis and Marsh are practically prisoners. They are protected by troops, but are afraid to venture upon the street.

The surviving Christians of the villages near Moush, Kharput and Arabeir are being driven to the choice between Islamism and the sword.

The Porte has documents purporting to be written by Armenians at Kharput, accusing the American missionaries of instigating youthful Armenians with revolutionary ideas.

NEW WOOL EXCHANGE

Of New York Will Revolutionize That Business in This Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Herald today says: The opening of the wool exchange, whose handsome new building at Beach street and West Broadway is almost completed, is expected to make New York the wool market of the country and to revolutionize the methods of the business both here and in the east.

It is asserted by those who are back of this scheme that its effect will be to drive the wool trade of Boston to this city in a body; already many eastern merchants and traders have taken offices in the wool exchange building.

There has never before been an established centre for the marketing of wool in this country. Wool merchants and brokers, in this city for example, were scattered about from Canal to Pine street. There was no concert among them, and no means of providing entertainment or accommodation for the out of town trade.

Many merchants have long since been convinced that New York, as the neutral port of entry of the country, should be provided with facilities for the sale of foreign wool. It was seen that if this was done merchants would no longer be obliged to go to London to bid on their wool, as they do at present, but could transact all their business in New York. The new wool exchange proposes to provide these facilities. Australian wool will, in the near future, be sold here to manufacturers direct.

Another important feature of this centralization of the interests will be that the manufacturers must be attracted to the New York market more frequently than to other markets, not only because wool will be sold here at auction, as it is in London, but also because they are interested in pushing the sale of their goods through New York commission houses. The frequency of these latter visits has already had a tendency to make of New York the natural wool market of the country, and with a wool exchange in active operation to emphasize this fact, and located in the center of the dry goods district of the city, the manufacturer will discover little need of pushing his investigations across the water.

Importers in New York will, in thus inaugurating a method of marketing wool shipped direct from Australia and South America, rival, and perhaps, displace the London market. The New York Wool Warehouse Company, under which designation the wool exchange has been incorporated, will employ the very newest methods for the reception and shipping of wool. All the offices in the eleven-story fire-proof building in west Broadway have already been rented by wool importers or brokers from many parts of the country. The exchange room, on the first floor of the building, has been handsomely fitted up and every possible facility provided for the inspection of stock.

The New York Wool Warehouse Company was incorporated several years ago with the object of putting up the present building at a cost of \$1,000,000.

IMMORAL OFFICIALS

Attached to Ellis Island Immigration Bureau Being Investigated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—During the past week Commissioner Stump, of Washington, has been in this city conducting an investigation into the immoralities alleged to have occurred at Ellis Island recently. No public report has been made concerning the matter, but it is understood that some of the employees attached to the Ellis Island immigration bureau in a minor capacity have been accused of wrong doing. Some of the young women who have been detained at the island by the local immigration commissioners pending an investigation into their cases, being also accused of immoralities.

The story first came out through the confession of a night watchman, who boasted of an intrigue with Miss Anna N. Grimmer, a governess from Bremen, Germany. Miss Grimmer eloped with a well known architect at Bremen. The architect was permitted to land, as he had relatives in New York, but the young woman was held, pending an investigation. Before the board of special inquiry had reported on her case she boasted of the watchman's treachery, and of his superior, and Miss Grimmer, being deemed an immoral character, was sent back to Germany. Several

cases of a similar nature have since been discovered, and the immigration commissioners are now trying to determine the extent to which the service has been effected by the misconduct of subordinates.

SENATOR HILL'S FAILURE

In the Lecture Field—Abandons His Tour in Disgrace.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 1.—Senator David B. Hill's lecture tour in the northwest has proved a failure, and came to an abrupt end to-day, when the senator closed his business arrangements with his manager, cancelled all further engagements and returned to New York with the reason assigned for this action that he contracted a severe cold while at Duluth, making him adverse to further public speaking at present.

The fact is, however, that the audiences which gathered to listen to him at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, were so meagre that the financial returns were insufficient to pay expenses, and Senator Hill refused to talk for nothing. He lectured last night at Duluth, and came to Minneapolis this morning. He was booked for ten lectures altogether. The arrangements for the lecture tour were made by Minneapolis parties. Before leaving the city to-night, Senator Hill declined to be interviewed and was evidently much disgusted with the reception he had met with while on this tour.

WRIGHT IS WRONG.

His Criticism on Endeavorers Praying for Ingersoll's Conversion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Claude Falls Wright, secretary of the late Madame Blavatsky, delivered a lecture on "Occult Phenomena" at Chickering hall to-day. The lecture was under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society. During the course of his lecture Mr. Wright created a sensation by referring to the prayers of a large body of Christian Endeavorers, in Cleveland, Ohio, for the conversion of Colonel Ingersoll. "They are doing a great wrong," said he, "and are practicing sorcery or black magic. You have no right to attempt to change a man's life because you think it wrong, and because it differs from your own."

"If Ingersoll wants to have a certain religion, why should he not? The Christian Endeavorers are not doing the fair thing. I don't think they will have much success. They are not competent to have great influence, as their minds are not right. Ingersoll is a good man, and this effort is only a display of egotism."

HORRIBLE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

A Man Butchers His Wife, Kills Two Men and Wounds Two Others.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—A special to the Courier Journal from Cynthiana, Ky., says: Murder Orville Eals, while resisting arrest by a posse to-day, was shot to death, after he had butchered his wife, killed an officer and badly wounded two other men.

New York Strike to be Settled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—All indications to-night point to the fact that the trouble between the United Householders' and Bridgemen's Unions against the firms of J. B. and J. M. Cornell and Milliken Bros. will be settled to-morrow or Tuesday at the latest. The strikers profess to be anxious to end the strike, and are willing to retract, for the sake of peace, from their original demands, viz., the recognition of the union and an increase of 25 cents in the daily wage scale. The firms which are principally affected by the strike are said to be willing to accede in part to the demands of the striking housemiths.

Governor Bradley's Inauguration.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—The most elaborate arrangements are being made for the inauguration December 10 of Governor-elect W. O. Bradley. The citizens, irrespective of party lines, are taking part in the preparations, and both parties are represented on the committees. Governor Brown has shown his successor the courtesy of ordering out the militia for participation in the parade. The occasion will attract a larger crowd than usual, because Bradley is the first Republican to be inaugurated as chief executive of this commonwealth.

Took on Strange Passengers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 1.—A steamer, which is alleged to be the Danish fruit steamer Hloras, that sailed from Philadelphia last night for Port Antonio, and the officers of which are under bail for alleged violation of the neutrality laws in aiding the Cubans, appeared this morning and took on seven passengers who came from Philadelphia last night.

No one seems to know what the nationality of the men taken aboard. One was landed who is alleged to be a Delaware river pilot, but who has not been seen since early this morning.

An Opinion of "The Healer."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In view of the reports that Schlatter, the "healer," may soon appear in New York, the Rev. A. C. Peck, director of the Haymarket Mission, of Denver, Colorado, visiting in the east, was asked to-night what he thought of Schlatter, who had been posing as the Messiah in Denver. "Well," said Mr. Peck, with a laugh, "Schlatter is an old genius any way you take him. I believe he is perfectly sincere. Of course, I do not believe he is divine. His words and actions leave no explanation except that he is a daff."

Part of a Treaty Abrogated.

OTTAWA, ONE, Dec. 1.—A proclamation has been issued by the government declaring that Section 14 of the Washington treaty act of 1885 is no longer in force. This section gave United States fishermen considerable privileges in Canadian waters pending the adoption of the fisheries question that was negotiated in Washington in 1885.

Silverware Factory Burned.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 1.—Fire to-day destroyed Theodore Schmidt's silverware factory, at Bay Ridge, causing damage to the amount of \$20,000. The fire is believed to have originated from an overloaded stove in the office. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

PULITZER'S GIFT

Of the Statues of Washington and Lafayette to Paris.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES

Yesterday Witnessed by a Notable Assemblage—The Bronze Group of the Two Patriots is Given a Position of Honor in the Most Fashionable Quarter of the Capital of the French Republic—The Statues Were Modeled by Sculptor Bartholdi, Who Conceived the Statue of Liberty Now Standing in the Harbor of New York City—An Event That Strengthens the Friendship of Two Republics.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Bright weather shone upon the ceremony to-day of unveiling the group of statue of Washington and Lafayette, modeled by the well known sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, and presented to the city of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World. A notable assemblage witnessed the unveiling, among the company present being Mr. Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy, Major Sanford C. Kellogg, military attaché and Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers, naval attaché of the embassy, Hon. William E. Quimby, United States minister to the Netherlands, Samuel P. Morse, United States consul general in Paris; Gen. Anson G. Cook, of New York; M. Bartholdi, the sculptor, the prefect of the Seine, M. Fremige, designer of the pedestal; a number of French officials and many ladies. The site of the bronze group is at the west end of the Place des Etats Unis, in the most fashionable quarter of Paris.

Mr. Ballard Smith, London correspondent of the New York World, first made a short speech, presenting the group of statue, which was frequently applauded. He said:

"I am here to-day as the representative of Joseph Pulitzer, who honors himself and his country in presenting this statue of Washington and Lafayette, kindred names in the deepest affections of the two peoples, to this beautiful and historic chief city of our sister republic. If he could have been here Mr. Pulitzer would doubtless have more than I conveyed of the patriotic and affectionate motives which inspired his gift. But we can perhaps sufficiently interpret Mr. Pulitzer's cardinal motive by quoting the inscription that he had prepared himself, and meant to be, as he had written it, and speaking as he undoubtedly may for all our fellow citizens:

"Honor to France in gratitude for her generous co-operation in the struggle of the people of the United States for liberty and independence."

Mr. Smith then alluded to the fact that it was Mr. Pulitzer's good fortune as proprietor of the New York World to inaugurate the popular subscription which gave a worthy pedestal to M. Bartholdi's statue of the two patriots in the world in New York harbor, and in conclusion, in Mr. Pulitzer's name, he presented the group to the city of Paris.

The military band that was present thereupon played the Marseillaise."

M. Bombard, vice president of the Paris municipal council, in accepting the gift for the city, briefly reviewed the history of the two men thus represented in bronze, and said that the union of the flags under which Washington and Lafayette stood hand in hand, represented really the union of the ports of the two republics.

He hoped that the echoes of to-day's cheers would traverse the ocean and cheer even more closely the two nations. He thanked Mr. Pulitzer warmly, and said that the gift was a patriotic one in which he carried out his conception. The band then played the American anthem.

Mr. Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States embassy, briefly offered the excuses of United States Ambassador Rust for his unavoidable absence on account of illness.

Mr. Samuel Morse, United States consul general, then followed in an eloquent speech. He briefly touched upon the events that linked the lives of Washington and Lafayette, and which had enshrined them in the hearts of Americans till the two men were alike household names in every village.

"Even the children," Mr. Morse continued, "can tell how Lafayette brought light and hope to the struggling colonists. Republics are sometimes ungrateful, but not always."

The speaker dwelt upon Lafayette's long and finally triumphant battle for liberty in France. He continued that it was a happy thought of a patriotic public citizen of New York to offer to Paris this beautiful memorial and it was especially appropriate that the work should be confided to M. Bartholdi and that such a fitting site as the Place des Etats Unis had been found for it. Mr. Morse concluded:

"On behalf of Mr. Pulitzer and of the American people, I thank Paris for her gracious welcome to the offering, whose purpose is to testify in a lasting form to the homage in which Americans hold Lafayette and to illustrate again the grateful affection with which we regard the people of our sister republic."

Fell into Nitric Acid Vat.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 1.—Robert Jansen, aged thirty, employed at the Monumental chemical works, Anne Arundel county, met with a horrible accident this morning, which resulted in death later. He fell into a vat of nitric acid. He managed to crawl out and was taken to the Maryland University hospital, but died in awful agony a few moments after his arrival.

Effect of the Earthquake.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—Since the recent rains it has been found that cisterns in different parts of the Ohio valley no longer hold dry water. The cisterns have been dry for months, and the general theory is that the cement that was cracked by the earthquake that was so distinctly felt throughout the Ohio valley on October 31.